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The Farview State Hospital
Agricultural Complex

Links to the Past

The Farview State Hospital Agricultural Complex

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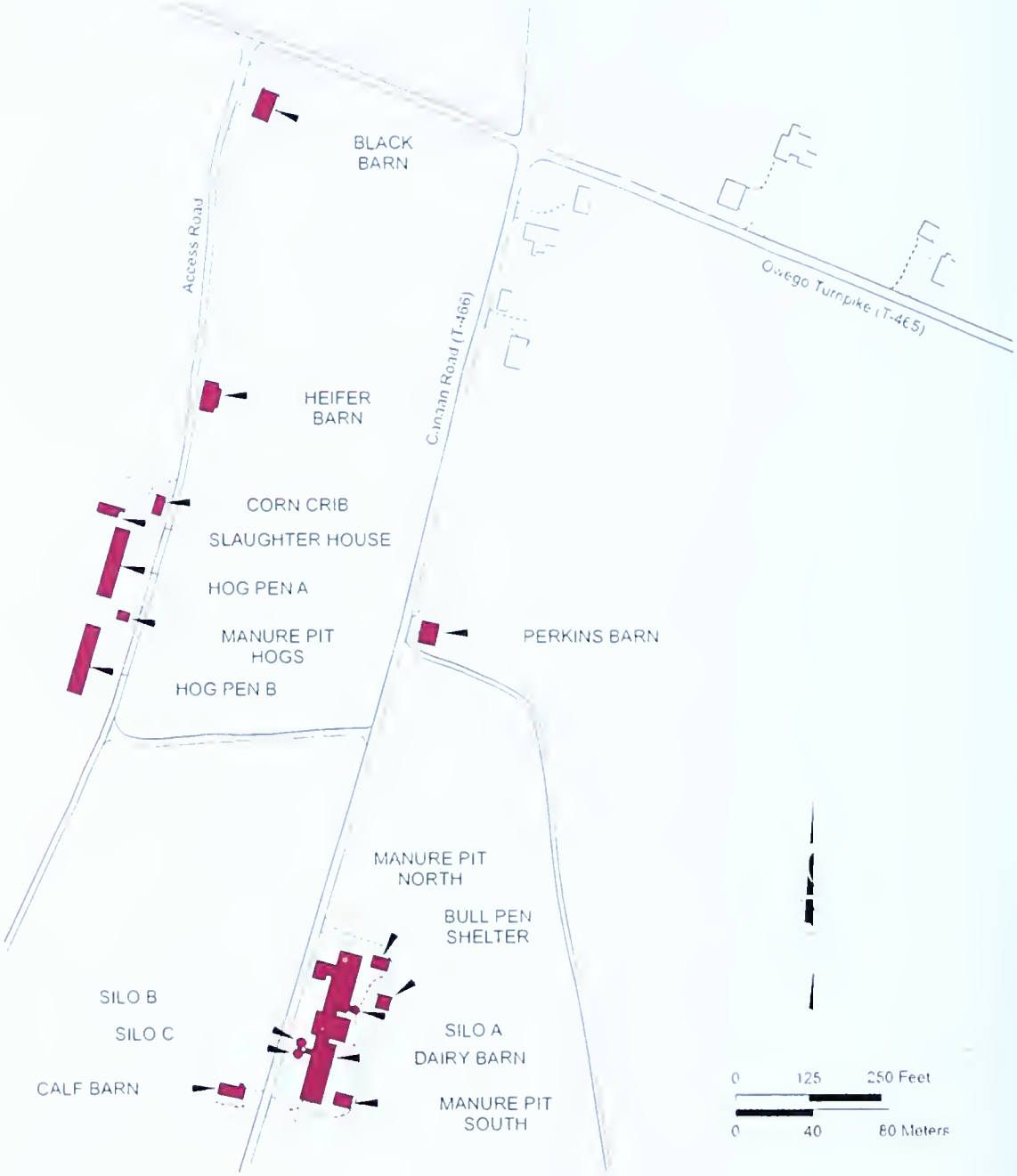
Front Cover. Farview State Hospital. Stuart Dixon Collection.



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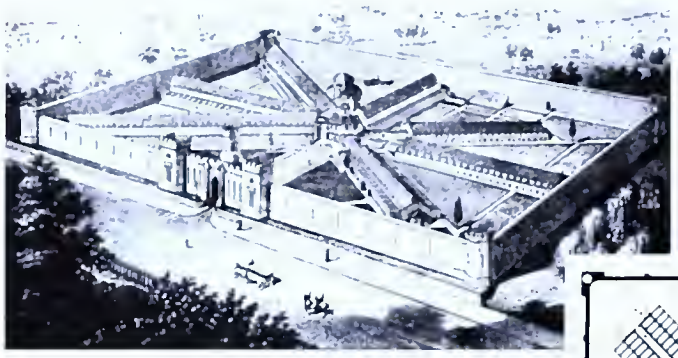
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Located atop Moosie Mountain overlooking the Borough of Waymart in Canaan Township, Wayne County, the Farview State Hospital for the Criminal Insane was the first publie institution of its type in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Taking advantage of the surrounding undeveloped land, Farview began ereating an institutional farm as one eomponent of its overall operation shortly after admitting its first inmate patients in Deeember 1912. Farview's institutional farm, like many others at hospitals and prisons aeross Pennsylvania and the United States during the early twentieth eentury, provided both therapeutic and rehabilitative work activity for its inmates, and helped reduce the institution's operating expenses. In 1944, twenty-six institutions administered by the state's Department of Publie Welfare, including the Farview State Hospital, operated farms. In the more than 60 years that the Farview State Hospital farm operated, more than 1,000 patients worked in its fields and its agrieultural buildings. Although the farm operation at Farview ended in 1975, buildings, structures, and landseape features associated with the farm survived into early 2001. These buildings and landscape features provided physieal links to the establishment of institutional farms during the early 1900s, a statewide and nationally significant historical trend.

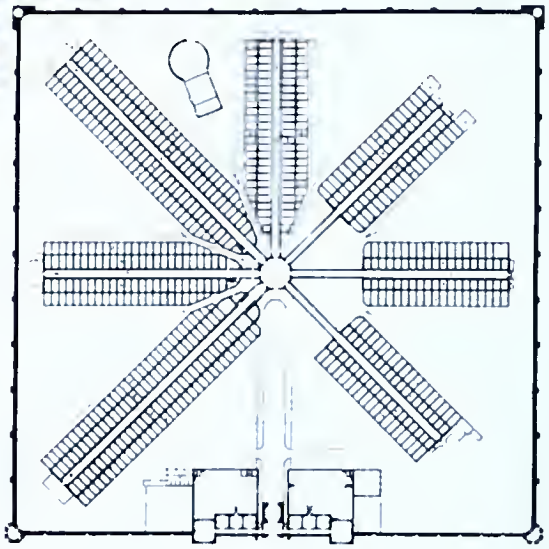
Farview State Hospital for the Criminal Insane is presently the State Correctional Institution (SCI), Waymart.

State-Sponsored Mental Health Care in Pennsylvania

The state government of Pennsylvania began maintaining institutions where troubled people were incarcerated early in the nineteenth century. The first such state facilities were the two great penitentiaries—Western State Penitentiary established in Pittsburgh in 1818, and Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia, founded in 1823. These were prisons designed for the punishment and reformation of criminals. The name "penitentiary" derived from the practice of putting the malefactors in solitary confinement so as to induce penitence. No doubt, however, there were mentally ill people among the prisoners confined at these first two state prisons.



1855 lithograph of Eastern State Penitentiary by Samuel Cowperthwaite, Convict No. 2954. Eastern State Penitentiary Historic Site, Philadelphia.



Eastern State Penitentiary as-built floorplan, 1836, John Haviland architect. Eastern State Penitentiary Historic Site, Philadelphia.

There was no separate governmental provision for the care of the mentally ill and only limited scientific understanding of mental illness. The Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, a chartered private institution that had opened in 1751, had sought to treat the unsound of mind along with the unsound of body. No doubt those patients who regained their sanity, however, did so largely of their own accord. Quakers founded Frankford Retreat, America's first private mental hospital, outside Philadelphia in 1817. More typically in the first half of the

1800s, the mentally disturbed were simply incarcerated and restrained by their own families or by the county government, generally in the almshouse or local jail. By the 1840s a movement had arisen to improve the treatment of the mentally ill, spearheaded by Dorothea Dix. This indefatigable reformer and her associates crusaded for state governments to address the deplorable conditions in which most mental patients were kept, and to try to cure or rehabilitate them. Dix succeeded in persuading the Pennsylvania state legislature to establish a public institution for the treatment of the state's mentally ill, and in 1851 the State Lunatic Hospital and Union Asylum for the Insane opened in Harrisburg.

Dorothea Dix (1802-1887)

Reformers like Dix who were involved with questions of mental health in the middle of the nineteenth century took an optimistic view of the subject. They equated cure of the deranged with moral reform—the patient apparently needed to be transferred from an unhealthy environment, such as an intemperate home, to a healthy one. Many assumed that the unwell could be taught or trained to be normal, and ultimately returned to society. To facilitate this general approach to therapy, mental hospitals emphasized small institutional size, access to healthy country air, plenty of space for exercise, fresh food, and education in basic physical and vocational skills.

In the years following the Civil War (1861-1865), however, this initial optimism about the treatment of the mentally ill gave way to a profound pessimism, apparently brought about by the lack of progress resulting from early efforts. As the nation's population grew, increasing from 25 million to 63 million between 1850 and 1890, so did the number of patients requiring institutionalization. The prevailing attitude regarding such fragile or incapable people moved

State Hospital, Danville, Pennsylvania. Historic Asylums of America Website.

Warren State Hospital, North Warren, Pennsylvania. Historic Asylums of America Website.

Norristown State Hospital, Norristown, Pennsylvania. Historic Asylums of America Website.

increasingly toward a view of them as a threatening and incurable element that generally required lifelong removal from society. In Pennsylvania, during the first decade after the end of the Civil War, three more mental hospitals were added to the body of state institutions: Danville in 1868, Warren in 1873, and Norristown in 1875. During the same period, the state moved to make its administration of these and other institutional facilities more systematic, setting up the Board of Public Charities in 1869.

The public desire for greater separation of the mentally unwell from society resulted in a trend in the design of mental hospitals toward larger, more elaborate and self-contained institutions, creating so-called "cities of refuge." After 1865, the typical mental institution was an extensive complex incorporating a hospital, dormitories, a school, workshops, a gymnasium, a theater, a laundry, and a power plant. Staff resided on campus in apartments or freestanding cottages. Owing to the pessimism regarding the capacity of the hospital to effect a cure for most patients, the emphasis in patient education was now on manual training rather than on academics. Rigorous segregation of the sexes was a conspicuous element in the new order, with hospitals building two of the various facilities to accommodate male and female patients.

In 1883, the Board of Public Charities established a Committee on Lunacy to inspect mental health facilities throughout the state. The committee reported

that mental institutions in Pennsylvania were typically overcrowded. The ensuing decades saw a further expansion of the state's mental health establishment, with four more mental hospitals, including the Farview State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, and three institutions for the mentally retarded, founded between 1890 and 1915. State institutions also became more specialized than previously, as seen in the creation of Farview (founded in 1905), the Polk State School (1893), and the Pennsylvania Village for Feeble-minded Women of Child-bearing Age (1914).

A new direction in thinking about the care of the insane or mentally troubled, also arising around 1890, was a widespread sense of the patient as being an economic burden on society as well as posing a potential threat. It was thought that employment of an institution's own patients for as much of the required labor as possible could help control its operating expenses. This proposition proved accurate in Pennsylvania, at least at first, for the state was able to reduce its annual per capita institutional operating costs from $300 to $100 using patient labor. It was also generally proposed that a significant and justifying benefit for the patient would come from the integration of this labor into the hospital's program of occupational therapy. A prominent arena for patient labor, which became known as "institutional peonage," was the hospital farm. The first such farm operation was established in 1900 in Massachusetts; similar ones were started at institutions throughout the nation during the 1910s and 1920s.

In the midst of the renewed expansion of Pennsylvania's system of mental institutions during the 1890s, legislators and others in state government were becoming increasingly reluctant to continue building to meet the need. In 1897, therefore, legislation was passed to set up a "dual system of care," in which counties and cities were authorized to build and administer their own mental hospitals.

The Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare was established in 1921, taking over the responsibilities of the Board of Public Charities. The Department sought to bring a higher degree of centralization to the direction of the state's welfare institutions and programs, with the Bureau of Mental Health among its four initial organizational divisions. By 1938 it was judged that the dual system of care, which called for coordinated activity between state and county authorities, had proven a failure. In that year the State Care Act was passed, the act directing that the 13 then existing local public mental hospitals

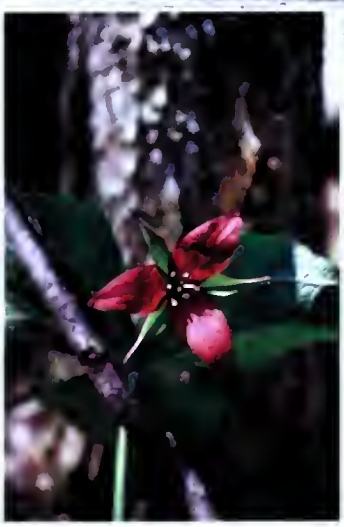
be transferred to state control. Over the next three decades, however, the theoretical basis for the treatment of the mentally ill continued to evolve, turning by the early 1960s in the direction of local care and deinstitutionalization. The Mental Health and Mental Retardation Act of 1966 led to a dramatic decrease in the number of patients in state mental hospitals.

Farview State Hospital for the Criminal Insane

An act of the state legislature founded the Farview State Hospital for the Criminal Insane on May 11, 1905, establishing the first and only institution in Pennsylvania devoted exclusively to the care of this class of prisoner. The location chosen for the Hospital was a 950-acre tract, situated just west of the village of Waymart, donated to the Commonwealth by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad (D&H). Subsequent purchases of adjacent properties added another 450 acres to the Hospital property by 1920.

Moosic Mountains looking from Pleasant Mountain. Photographer W.H. Stephens. Wayne County Historical Society; Honesdale.

The property given by the railroad for the Hospital included the site of the Farview picnic ground, which had been a popular excursion destination. The picnic ground was operated by the D&H in connection with its Gravity Railroad line during the late 1800s. The company had closed the Gravity line in 1899, replacing it with a steam railroad operation that employed much of the same rail bed. The name Farview had been coined in reference to the spectacular vista available to the east, which remains breathtaking for motorists as they crest the ridge, traveling eastward on U.S. Route 6. This location on Moosic Mountain is one of the highest



Red Trillium.

elevations in the state. On a clear day, from the higher of two observatories constructed for the picnic grounds, one could see 16 lakes and the Catskill Mountains of New York. The picnic grounds included a baseball field, which was retained and used by the Hospital, and a dance pavilion, which was at first remodeled for farm use and later torn down and recycled for building materials for the farm. The Hospital also maintained and used the many walkways that wound through the property. The paths had been constructed by the D&H with deep and sturdy stone foundations. A WPA researcher who visited the Hospital in the late 1930s noted that there were "wildflowers in abundance, especially the orchid and trailing arbutus which have been preserved to a greater extent than in any other part of Pennsylvania."

Construction of the initial core of buildings for Farview Hospital took place over the years 1908-1913, and patients began arriving in December 1912. The number of patients increased with almost every year until 1960, rising from 171 in 1913 to 277 in 1915, 501 in 1920, 958 in 1940 and 1,401 in 1960.

Farview was intended to function as a "prison without walls"—the design of the main complex grouped the massive brick buildings with connecting passageways, so that they enclosed a series of restrictive courtyards. Patients had access only to these courtyards and the building interiors, unless they were part of a supervised outdoor work party. The architect for the original design and construction was J. C. M. Shirk of Philadelphia. His partner, Charles L. Hillman, completed the design of some later buildings, following Shirk's death in 1918. The main Hospital facility, which was mostly completed by 1920 and essentially forms today's State Correctional Institution Waymart, included dormitories and a dining hall for the patients, an industrial building where patients manufactured various goods, an administration building, the superintendent's residence, a guard dormitory, staff cottages, kitchens, workshops, a laundry and the heating plant.

Laying the Cornerstone at Farview. Wayne County Historical Society, Honesdale.

The Farview State Hospital Farm and Institutional Peonage

The farm at Farview State Hospital represented a development that had become ever more widespread among mental health institutions during the late 1800s and early 1900s, that of institutional peonage. The practice of having patients provide labor was intended to help control costs for the facility while giving patients experiences of manual work that would reinforce practical training, instill a feeling of self-worth, and employ their time and energy productively.

Farview State Hospital. Stuart Dixon Collection.

In a report made to the state government in 1915, Dr. Thomas C. Fitzsimmons, Farview's first superintendent, noted that

> We expect the natural resources at Farview, when developed by our own patients' labor, will largely reduce the cost of maintenance of this class of the state dependents.

Farm operations were a particularly popular form of institutional peonage among institutional administrators and the concerned public. This was so at least in part because the idea of the farm appealed to a powerful cultural impulse favoring a return to fresh air and the wholesome countryside in that period of booming industry and urbanization in America.

In December 1920, an article appeared in *The Farview Echo*, the Hospital's newspaper, entitled "The Farview Method Is Occupational Therapy Treatment."

The writer, probably the Hospital's superintendent, Dr. William M. Lynch, asserted that

> The farm at Farview, with its many divisions of industry, does far more for our patients than to produce potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables for their daily sustenance.

He went on to cite the various branches of the farm or "outside" program—in addition to the farm proper with its livestock, poultry, orchard, garden, and grain operations, there was horticulture, floriculture, lumbering, road building (for the Farview property's extensive network of driveways, service roads, and farm lanes), and the clearing and draining of land.

> In clearing the land and removing the rocks and stones, the patient is led to think about what is to become of them....As he helps solve these problems his mind of necessity must become stronger and more normal.

Other aspects of the Farview occupational therapy program in 1920 were divided between industrial arts (brickmaking, weaving, knitting, printing, laundering, and baking), and a variety of amusements (the Hospital band, baseball, movies, and playing pool and checkers).

Farview's farm program commenced in the spring of 1913. The patients cleared and tilled 43 acres, planting this land with potatoes (which would emerge as a Farview specialty), cabbage, turnips, tomatoes, beans, carrots, and parsnips. Later that year, the patients began clearing another 100 acres for cropland. From the beginning, activities involving animals, such as dairying, poultry farming, and the raising of livestock for meat, also formed major aspects of the Hospital farm. The livestock acquired for the first year of the farm were a bull, 20 cows, 10 calves, 50 pigs and about 100 chickens. Nine of the cows began milking and the Hospital was able to

Digging Potatoes, August 27, 1921. Western State Penitentiary, Rockview, Centre County. Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg.

cancel its contracts with milk suppliers. The dairy operation was at first housed by leasing an adjoining farmstead with two barns and a creamery equipped for this activity. Lacking a proper complement of agricultural buildings, the Hospital rented another neighboring barn for the storage of hay and grain. The old dance pavilion from the picnic grounds was reworked into a barn housing two pairs of oxen, four pairs of workhorses, wagons, and hay.

The farm represented a major investment in its initial year. The state spent nearly $23,000 on livestock, farm machinery, feed, fertilizer, and seed, while the farm yielded only $17,000 worth of agricultural products. Superintendent Dr. Fitzsimmons, however, considered the expenditure more than justified, asserting that:

> It [the farm] will afford agreeable and profitable labor for our patients, and will reduce the cost of maintenance.... I am pleased to say that a marked benefit has been evidenced in the health of the patients so employed since the time this work has been in operation.

By 1920, the farm had 307 acres in cultivation. The composition of this farmland included 30 acres planted in potatoes, 37 acres in oats, 25 in rye, 12 in buckwheat, 20 in feed corn, 12 in sweet corn, and 12 in truck garden vegetables (for tomatoes, cabbage, beets, beans, rutabagas, squash, pumpkins, carrots, cucumbers, and cow peas). The land had been found unsuitable for wheat cultivation. Hogs were penned on six acres, and 12 more acres were devoted to grazing pasture. Seventy tons of hay were cut from the Hospital farm's other meadowland. By that date, the Hospital had added the raising of beef cattle and sheep, as well as a small herd of deer for venison, to its agricultural ensemble, and was raising apples, pears, plums, grapes, and strawberries in its orchards, vineyard, and

Corn, September 1, 1921. Western State Penitentiary, Rockview, Centre County. Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg.

berry patch. Superintendent Lynch estimated that the property then contained about 700 more acres appropriate for farm use if cleared. In its final full year of operation, 1974, the reduced Hospital farm operation concentrated on its dairy and beef cattle aspects, with about 60 dairy cows and about 115 steers. The dairy was producing enough milk to fill Farview's own needs and also send 800 gallons per week to another institution. The farm produced hay and oats to feed the cattle; other feed was purchased. The hog operation ceased, as had the truck garden. Thirty-four farm buildings were standing in 1974. The Hospital farm maintained a roster of 12 employees.

Wheat Field #39, July 9, 1921. Western State Penitentiary, Rockview, Centre County. Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg.

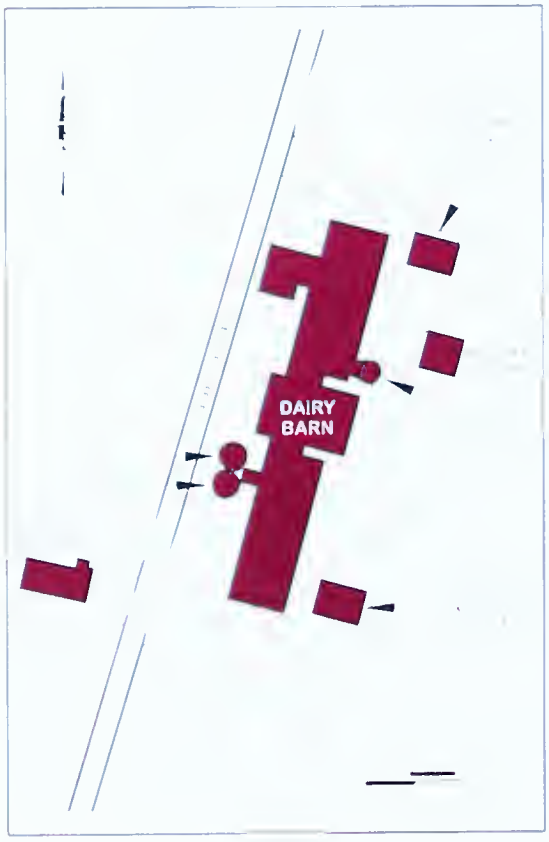
Farm Buildings and Farming at Farview State Hospital

As of May 1920, three patients and two staffers were milking Farview's 30 cows twice a day. In April of the next year, during lunch break, a pyromaniac among the patients managed to get into Farview's newly renovated dairy barn and ignite a blaze that destroyed the building. Fortunately, all 80 head of cattle

Dairy Barn Complex, Showing Dairy Barn, Silos, and Calf Barn.

were rescued from the burning barn, and the prevailing direction of the wind (blowing to east) kept the fire from spreading to other nearby farm buildings. The loss amounted to $10,000 for the building and $5,000 in machinery and supplies, not including additional charges for renting area barns to shelter the farm's homeless animals. The Hospital quickly rebuilt the barn, and in December a writer in the Hospital newspaper, *The Farview Echo*, called the newly built replacement dairy barn "truly a home-made article" because "every bit of wood and every brick came from the state's own premises." Patients had been making bricks in Farview's own brickworks since 1916, and lumber from the Hospital property's extensive woodlands was one of the institution's most important products during the 1920s. The rebuilt dairy barn represented an up-to-date progressive agricultural building with modern stanchion stalling, a steel hay track to run bales to the stalls from the main barn's second-floor hay mow, and a manure removal system.

This replacement dairy barn and its related structures still stood as a coherent complex of buildings in 2001. Surrounded by former pastureland, the dairy complex straddled the east and west sides of Canaan Road south of its intersection with Owego Turnpike. The brick dairy barn consisted of a tall, gambrel-roofed central block facing the road with long, one-story gabled wings extending to the north and south. The northern wing had an ell-shaped, gabled addition extending out toward the road. The barn also had three attached silos. A pair of concrete silos were appended to the front of the south wing and a metal silo was attached to the rear of the north wing. Most of the cattle stalls had been removed from inside the barn's wings, but the concrete floor remained in place with its gradually sloping surface and troughs to simplify mucking out the manure. The central block and the south wing of the dairy barn composed the rebuilt portion



Dairy Complex.

constructed in late 1921 to replace the burned barn. The north wing was constructed in 1929 and was designed on the same basic pattern as the south wing. It is not clear when the addition to the north wing was built, but this comparatively small section was probably constructed just before 1932 and served as the dairy house. Farview records note that milking machinery was moved from the south wing to the new north wing in 1932. It would have replaced a freestanding dairy house, noted in *The Farview Echo* in 1921 that stood near the south end of the south wing.

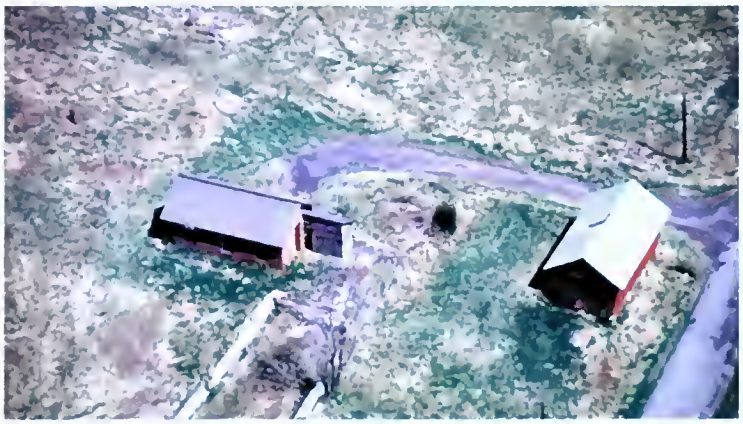
Manure Pit Hogs.

Foundation of Hog Pen A.

Three smaller structures standing behind or east of the dairy barn also performed essential functions in the farm's dairy operation. Manure pits, three-sided concrete pens with gable roofs used for the storage of cow manure excavated from the dairy barn, stood next to either end of the barn's wings. Wooden tubs suspended from metal tracks helped in the removal of the manure from the barns. The tubs were rolled into the pits through

Calf Barn.

hatches in their end walls. The stored manure found extensive usage in Farview's fields, gardens, and flowerbeds. About 50 feet south of the north manure pit stood a bull pen shelter built in 1923. This was a brick building housing two stalls for the farm's bulls. At the south end of the dairy complex, but on the west side of Canaan Road, stood another auxiliary building, designated a calf barn in 1974. This was the only frame structure in the dairy complex, and may be an earlier dairy house, though if so it was subsequently moved across the road to its present site. In the farm's later years, this building sheltered calves.



Corn Crib, Hog Pen A, and Slaughterhouse.

While Farview's dairying concentrated in the area surrounding the dairy complex along Canaan Road, the Hospital farm's hog-raising activities occurred in structures located along an access road west of the dairy complex. In 2001, evidence of the farm's hog raising included two hog pens of almost identical dimensions, a manure pit, a cornerib, and a slaughterhouse. Long narrow rectangular structures of concrete walling

Perkins Barn.

Perkins Barn Interior.

represented the foundations of the two hog pens. The manure pit serving the hog pens, a three-sided strueture eomposed of eonerete walling and a frame roof, stood between the two hog pens beside the road. Two smaller buildings were just north of the hog pens: a frame eornerib next to the aeeess road and a brick slaughterhouse about 50 feet to its west. The cornerib's eonerete piers and traditional mortise-and-tenon eonstruetion suggest that it was a pre-1912 building that was moved and reused by the Hospital farm. The Flemish bond masonry of the slaughterhouse, however, a toueh of the Colonial Revival, proclaims this to be an institutional building.

Additional scattered struetures standing in 2001, doeumenting the Hospital's agrieultural past, ineluded three frame barns. The Perkins Barn, used for the storage of hay and maehinery, stood on the east side of Canaan Road about a quarter-mile south of its interseetion with Owego Turnpike. Reportedly built for a loeal farmer around 1890, the Perkins Barn featured traditional mortise-and-tenon joining of its partially handhewn frame and conerete piers, indieations that the structure, originally built before 1912, was moved by the Hospital to its

Black Barn.

current location. The Heifer Barn, located along the east side of the access road north of the hog complex, consisted of a relatively small embankment-sited building. Built atop a basement of stone and concrete masonry, the Heifer Barn's form suggests a diminutive example of a Pennsylvania bank barn. Heifers were stabled on the upper level while the basement served as garage space for machinery. Its location right on the access road as well as its design and proportions, which were not typical of the surrounding area's farm buildings, suggested that this little barn was built for the Hospital farm. The Black Barn, on the other hand, may be another moved and reused pre-1912 farm building. Standing on the southeast corner of the access road and Owego Turnpike, the banked Black Barn has a stuccoed stone masonry basement more typical of other barns in the region. The framing supporting the floor of the upper level consisted of reused older timber and circular-sawn lumber, the latter probably cut by Farview's own lumber crew.

Other livestock-raising activities at Farview were north and west of the Canaan Road Owego Turnpike area. Farview's hennery or poultry farm stood along the hill slopes closer to the main Hospital, while the sheep farm was situated on high ground on the north side of Route 6, about a mile from the dairy complex. In 1921, the shepherd for Farview's flock was a patient. To care for the 83 sheep that were at the farm in that December, the shepherd worked day and night, assisted by a squad of 10 Airedale dogs that had been "trained right along with the sheep," according to *The Farview Echo*.

Pig and Piglets at a Trough. Wayne County Historical Society, Honesdale.

Farview staff and the patients they supervised were generally responsible for all outside work on the Hospital property, not just activities immediately related to the agricultural operation. The following data, taken from the Superintendent's reports covering activities at the Hospital during 1938, provides a detailed account of the scope of the Farview farm workers' duties beyond the typical day-to-day feeding and milking. The farm records generally refer to the patients as "the men," while "overseers" refers to Hospital staff members. The entries are particularly revealing in their description of the cyclical nature of the institution's farm and non-farm work.

January 1938

Shoveled snow—employing two overseers and ten men for 17 days.
Crushed 101 tons of stone.
Received and stored 80 tons of ice in Ice House.
Sawed and stacked 90 cords of firewood.
Dug 440 feet of drainage ditch.
Excavated, repaired and backfilled sewer pipe on east side of C Building.
Hauled and spread 208 tons of manure in preparation for spring.
Cleaned and whitewashed basement of Old Horse Barn, so that pigs could be housed there—one overseer and five men for 5 days.
Sorted and graded 1,760 bushels of seed and kitchen potatoes-one overseer and five men for 17.5 days.
Sorted 522 bushels of apples and 143 bushels of carrots for kitchen.
Hauled 10 tons of alfalfa silage to Dairy Barn.

Oxen at Farview, circa 1940. Waymart Area Historical Society, Waymart.

February 1938

Laid 470 feet of tile drain.
Cindered roads due to icy conditions.
Cut and burned brush throughout farm land.
Sorted and graded 394 bushels of seed potatoes.
Received 10.5 tons of baled straw from Western State Penitentiary.

March 1938

400 feet of tile drain laid.
Fire line cut to protect farm from spread of forest fires, 700 feet long by 100 feet wide.
Two orchards (500 trees) pruned.
100 feet of clogged sewer line—excavated, repaired and backfilled—one overseer and six men employed for one week.
500 feet of gravel road, 15 feet wide, built.
300 bushels of oats screened (a second time) so this can be used in spring planting.
34 tons of lime delivered and unloaded, to be used as fertilizer in spring.
8 tons of hay hauled to the Dairy Barn from another barn.
709 new New Hampshire Red chicks received.
1 Chester White boar delivered.
5,000 early cabbage plants started in Greenhouse and later transplanted.
100 feet of water line relocated due to new building construction.
2,500 feet of snow fence taken down, repaired and stored.
Three overseers and fifteen men employed in fighting forest fires, two instances, for a day each time.

April 1938

Water line between Laundry and Q Ward excavated and repaired.
All fruit trees pruned at the rented Grannis Farm.
Cleared land, hauling stones and pulling stumps—two overseers and nine men for 10 days.
April 6-7: clearing snow from hospital roads—five overseers and 34 men.
35 acres plowed.
25 acres of oats sown, the ground being disked and harrowed three times.
94 tons of manure spread.
11,000 early cabbage plants set out.
1 & 1/4 acres of early potatoes planted.
2 acres of garden truck planted.
Received 48 tons of various fertilizers, and an additional carload of lime (probably about 15 tons).
Orchards sprayed with dormant spray.

May 1938

45.5 acres of oats sown.
46 tons of lime spread on oat fields and truck garden.
15 acres of potatoes planted.
15 acres of garden truck planted.
550 bushels of eating potatoes shipped to Western State Penitentiary (Pittsburgh).
12.5 tons of baled straw received from Western State Penitentiary.
700 feet of tile drain laid—two overseers and sixteen men employed for 21 days.
55 acres plowed.
200 tons of manure spread.

Cattle Grazing. Wayne County Historical Society, Honesdale.

June 1938

18 acres of oats sown.
30 acres of corn planted.
15 acres of potatoes planted.
Cultivated and hoed all potatoes three times.
Cultivated and hoed all garden truck twice.
Cultivated and hoed all corn twice.
Sprayed 16 acres of potatoes.
Cut and stored 150 tons of hay.
Built 1,100 yards of fencing—employed one overseer and seven men for 10 days.

July 1938

Cultivated all corn three times.
Cultivated and hoed all potatoes four times, and pulled weeds.
Sprayed all potatoes.
4 acres plowed for cabbage, and 2,200 cabbage plants set out.
3 acres rutabagas sown, and cultivated once.
50 tons of stone crushed for construction.
Excavated and repaired sewer line—employed one overseer and six men for 12 days.
Cut and stored 12 tons of hay.

August 1938

Harvested the oats, yielding 4,400 bushels and 90 tons of straw.
Cut 31 tons of alfalfa hay and 8 tons of clover hay for silage.
Cut 12 tons of alfalfa and hauled it fresh to Dairy Barn for feeding.
Cut, threshed and stored 116 bushels of rye.
Harvested 304 bushels of potatoes from 1 & 1/4 acres.
Sprayed all remaining potatoes.
Harvested garden truck as needed in kitchen and as appropriate for canning.
Harvested 378 bushels of apples.
Made 10 tons of cabbage into 30 barrels of sauerkraut.

Patient Farm Workers at Farview, circa 1945. Dermont and David Black Collection.

September 1938

Harvested 9,315 lbs. of apples, 47,544 lbs. of tomatoes, 18,351 lbs. of sweet corn, 6,208 lbs. of plums, 1,740 lbs. of pears and 8,550 lbs. of carrots.
Harvested 4,137 bushels of potatoes.
Cut and stored 126 tons of feed corn as silage.
Hauled 100 tons of stone to stone crusher.

October 1938

Harvested 7,925 bushels of potatoes.
Harvested and stored 74,790 lbs. of apples.
Harvested and processed 194 bushels of apples to make 12 barrels of cider vinegar.
Harvested 10,350 lbs. of onions, 30,362 lbs. of turnips, 3,450 lbs. of pears, 15,112 lbs. of beets and 53,760 lbs. of rutabagas.
Processed cabbage into 6,000 lbs. of sauerkraut.
Cut and stored 124 tons of feed corn as silage.
Spread 294 tons of manure.
4 acres of rye sown.

November 1938

Made 16 barrels of sauerkraut from cabbage—employing one overseer and six men for 10 days.
Cleared land for spring plowing—two overseers and twelve men for 9 days.
Repaired stone retaining wall at Hennery—one overseer and four men for 8 days.
Repaired water line for Hennery—one overseer and four men for 4 days.
Repaired steam and water line at Greenhouse and Piggery—one overseer and six men for 4 days.
Construction of Service Building (office and equipment storage for farm program)—one overseer and nine men for 21 days.
Plowed 75 acres for spring planting.
Loaded hay for storage at Dairy Barn, Piggery and Hennery—one overseer and seven men for 7 days.
Put up snow fences—one overseer and five men for 5 days.
Plowed snow with horse teams.
Sorted potatoes and other roots and fruits in storage—one overseer and ten men for 15 days.
Hauled and spread 212 tons of manure.

December 1938

Construction of Service Building—employing one overseer and seven men for 9 days.

Dug and refilled water lines and drains—two overseers and ten men for 9 days.
Repaired No. 7 Dam—two overseers and ten men for 5 days.
Bagged straw for the Dairy Barn and Piggery—one overseer and seven men for 7 days.
Sorted potatoes and apples in storage—two overseers and twelve men for 5 days.
Loaded manure on wagons at the Dairy Barn—one overseer and four men for 8 days.
Butchered several hogs—one overseer for 8 days.
Shoveled snow—four overseers and twenty-four men for 3 days.
Hauled 316 tons of manure.
Moved 31 tons of hay to Dairy Barn from another barn—two overseers and six men for 5 days.

The Farview State Hospital Farm in the Twenty-first Century

The United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons (Bureau), undertook a wide range of studies in preparation for establishing a new United States Penitentiary (USP) in Canaan Township, Wayne County. One of these studies, a cultural resource investigation, identified a number of former agricultural buildings and structures that the project would impact. These

resources included 14 buildings and structures comprising part of the former Farview dairy and beef cattle and hog raising operations. Further research showed that the buildings were related to state and nationally significant historic trends—the development of institutional peonage during the early twentieth century.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires that United States government agencies consider how their actions might affect significant historic places. In accordance with this legislation, the Bureau consulted with the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office and determined that the Farview State Hospital Agricultural Complex comprised a significant historical resource eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although the USP project cannot avoid a number of the agricultural buildings, the Bureau's mitigation of these adverse effects will ensure that the resources are thoroughly recorded and their histories documented and distributed. In this manner, the significant aspects of Farview's farm are preserved for future generations. This short history serves as one part of the Bureau's measures to preserve information about the Farview State Hospital Agricultural Complex.

Additional Sources of Information

The Carbondale Historical Society, Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
v. d. National Register of Historic Places and Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey forms. On file at the Bureau for Historic Preservation, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

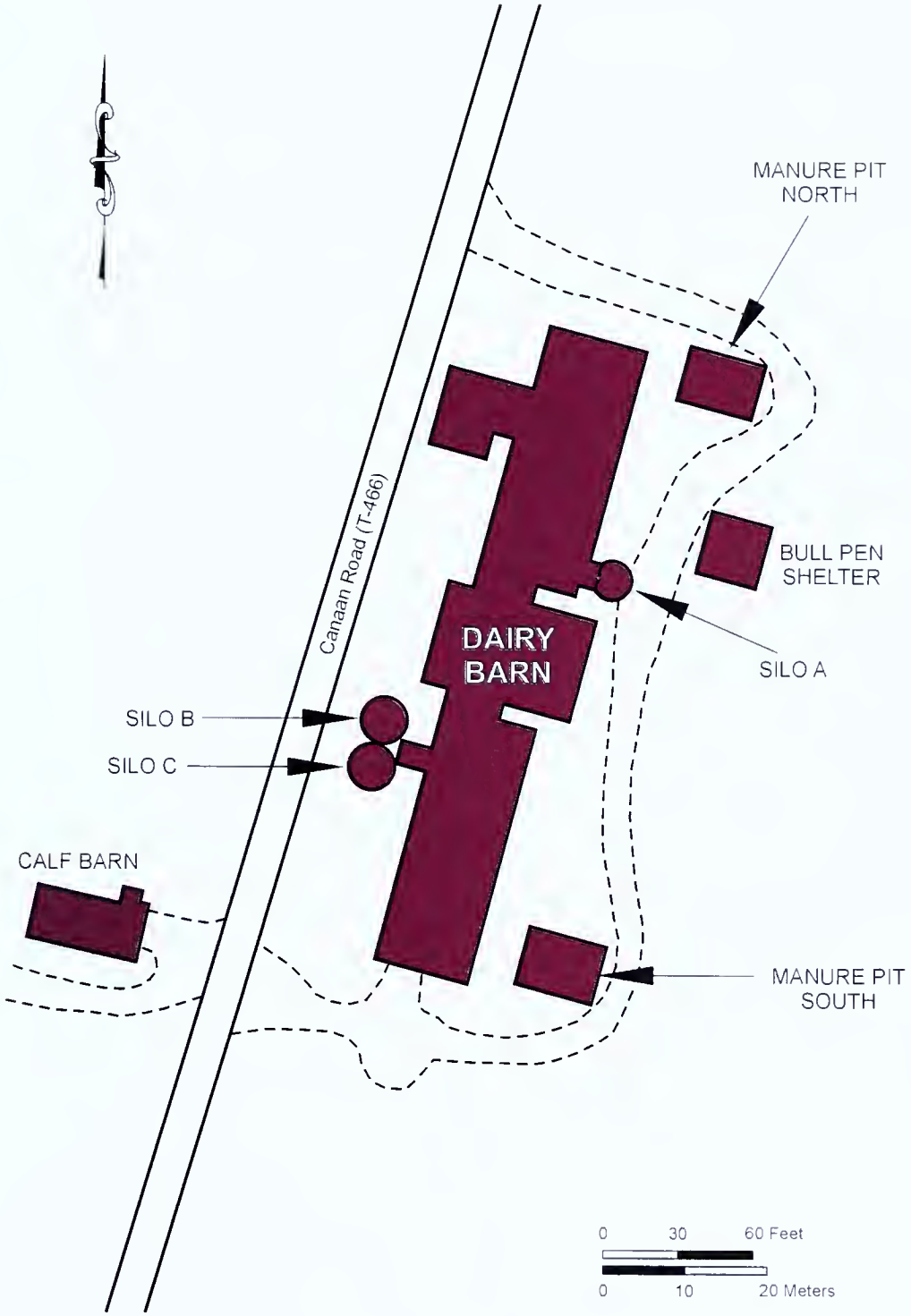
The Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The State Correctional Institution Waymart, Waymart, Pennsylvania.

The State Library of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The Waymart Area Historical Society, Waymart, Pennsylvania.

The Wayne County Historical Society, Honesdale, Pennsylvania.



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